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MEXICANS PLAN TO BOYCOTT THE U. S.

Sequel to Anti-American Riots Caused by Texas Lynching.

DIAZ COMPELLING ORDER

Rumored Attack on Ambassador Wilson—Excitement on the Frontier.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10. *El Pais* made a suggestion to-day that a boycott be organized against American goods and services employing Americans. It publishes a call for a mass meeting next Sunday to draft a form of boycott and arrange for its circulation.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 10. Advice received here from Laredo says that rioters in Mexico City attempted the life of Henry Lane Wilson, United States Ambassador to Mexico, to-day. The report came from sources considered reliable. The attempt on the life of the Ambassador, it is reported, was made early in the afternoon.

The attack was the culmination of the anti-American demonstrations which began last night and in which two Mexican students and a Mexican onlooker were killed by the police in an attempt to preserve order. Bitter feeling is aroused as a result of these fatalities. On account of a rigorous censorship reports reaching here are very meagre.

The authorities have taken measures for the maintenance of order and Chief of Police Felix Diaz announced to-day that he would proceed against any further disorder with vigor. A total of 217 persons are in jail, arrested during the disturbances of yesterday.

The *Diario del Hogar* prints a cartoon to-day showing the Mexican public clubbing Uncle Sam.

In an interview, published to-day, Ambassador Wilson says he was greatly shocked at the anti-American spirit of the mob, which did damage to Mexico's reputation as a lover of peace. The Ambassador charges that the police stood by while the Stars and Stripes were being insulted, but he adds that he does not hold the Mexican Government responsible for the outrage nor does he doubt that the representations which he made will receive prompt consideration.

Mr. Wilson has made a detailed report to Washington, in the course of which he says that the Americans in Mexico City are refraining from all acts that might embarrass an already difficult situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The anti-American demonstrations in Mexico city yesterday were reported to the State Department to-day by Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador to Mexico. The office of the Mexican *Herald*, he said, was stoned. Crowds gathered, headed, in front of the Municipal Palace and in passing through San Francisco street tore down the American flag and assaulted several American citizens, including the Ambassador's son. The disorder, he continued, was caused by inflammatory editorials in Mexican newspapers upon the burning of Antonio Rodriguez, a Mexican, for rape and murder of an American woman at Rock Springs, Tex., on November 3.

Secretary Knox issued the following statement:

"The manifestation of resentment toward Americans reported from Mexico is the cause of deep regret to this Government and equally so, I am sure, to the American people. At no time have the Governments and people of the two countries sustained toward each other closer and more cordial relations, predicated upon common purposes and sympathies, than now. It is most unfortunate that the brutal crime in our country of which a Mexican was the victim should be made a cause for a demonstration of hostility toward Americans in Mexico. It is a satisfaction to believe that such demonstrations find little sympathy in the body of Mexican people and none in the Mexican Government.

"I am sure the Mexican Government will be swift to put down all hostile demonstrations against Americans in Mexico and to punish those engaged in them, as the Government will be prompt to press for the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against citizens of Mexico residing in this country."

It is believed here that the disorder is a temporary character and will not last for more than a few days. It is expected that the Mexican Government will take prompt steps to prevent a recurrence of the disorder and to protect American Wilson and the embassy staff. Several American establishments and United States Ambassador Wilson said, were closed by the mob.

Secretary Knox is not disposed to regard the riots as of sufficient importance to warrant any unusual diplomatic action. He is confident that President Diaz will take adequate police measures to restore order and protect American interests.

Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is expected to leave for Mexico to-day. He has filed a protest with the State Department against the burning of the Mexican flag at Rock Springs and the United States has asked the Governor of Texas to investigate the incident.

It is reported that an attempt was made to assassinate Ambassador Wilson. Confidential information of such an attempt was received. It is the custom for the Government to take steps to protect its representatives within the country where it is presumed here that it is continued on Third Page.

DETECTIVE BUREAU RECAST.

Flynn Will Turn Out Fifty Men To-day and Take On New Ones.

The shakeup in the detective bureau which has been predicted ever since William J. Flynn was appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner probably will be ordered to-day.

Commissioner Flynn has been studying the men and the conditions he has to face. He has spent evenings and Sundays in his office or in that of Inspector Russell, the head of the detective bureau. Squads of policemen, all of them young men and many of them from Brooklyn precincts, have been examined as candidates for the reorganized bureau.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner Flynn had a long talk with Police Commissioner Crosey. When it was over he refused to say anything.

"It's up to Commissioner Crosey to do the talking," he said. But Commissioner Crosey wouldn't answer questions. It was learned positively, however, that the plans for reorganizing the detective bureau were complete and that the order awaited only the Commissioner's signature.

It is said that the change will affect about fifty men, lieutenants, first grade detectives, sergeants and patrolmen—now detailed to the detective bureau. Inspector Russell is in favor of increasing the number of branch bureaus and the men in the department are of the opinion that though fifty men may go out there will probably be more than that number appointed, perhaps enough more to start one or more additional branch bureaus. It is believed that the blow will fall heaviest on the Italian bureau.

TAFT TO RALLY HIS PARTY

Will Begin at Once to Get Ready for 1912.

Hopes to Harmonize with the House Insurgents, but Isn't Sure About the Senators Who Have Attacked Him Active National Chairman Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A prominent member of the Administration is authority for the statement that immediately after the return of President Taft from Panama steps will be taken to restore order in the Republican party. The first move in this direction will be an effort to harmonize the factional differences in the party in the House of Representatives. Whether any effort will be made to harmonize the progressive Senate Republicans remains to be determined. In their attitude toward the Administration the Senate progressives have shown a disposition to criticize President Taft's policies, and it is recalled with some bitterness that in the recent campaign Democratic text books and speeches were loaded with extracts from statements of Senators Cummins, La Follette, Beveridge, Doolittle and Clapp.

The work of restoring order out of chaos in the affairs of the party is to be done under the direction of the President. If present plans are carried out he will have as his advisers members of his Cabinet, party leaders in a number of States and representatives of the two factions in Congress.

There are some members of the Administration who express the belief that the party can be whipped into good fighting trim by 1912. At least they insist that the President and his immediate supporters would be derelict in their duty if they failed to adopt every available measure to repair the ship that was so badly wrecked on Tuesday. Those who take this view suggest that the Republican national committee be converted into a life political organization and that its affairs be placed in the hands of a strong man, who shall give all his time and attention to it during the next few days.

It is recalled that during Mark Hanna's incumbency of the chairmanship of the national committee that organization was kept in good trim between campaigns as well as during campaigns. Since Frank H. Hitchcock vacated the chairmanship little has been heard of the committee, and probably very few people know that former Governor Hill of Maine is acting chairman.

Some administration leaders are not very optimistic about the immediate future of the party. They are inclined to think that it would be better to let things drift for the time, hoping for developments that will suggest a way out of present difficulties. "What about Roosevelt?" they ask. He must be taken into consideration as a factor for good or ill in the fortunes of the party. They call attention also to the hopeless confusion of the party in New York, to the factional dissensions in Ohio, and to the feud in Indiana rendered more bitter by the defeat of Albert J. Beveridge between the Beveridge crowd and the Fairbanks-Watson-Hemway forces.

That Republican leaders will meet here this winter to take stock on party affairs is admitted by friends of the Administration.

There was some talk here to-day to the effect that a fight over the rules might be precipitated at the December session of the House. Democrats who favor radical changes in the rules want to put to the test certain men who may be candidates for Speaker in the new House. For years the Democrats have criticized Cannon rules, and a demand has been made repeatedly that the power of naming committees be taken from the presiding officer. Some of the Democrats are fearful that as the time approaches for the election of the Speaker, Champ Clark and other aspirants may get cold feet on this proposition. Representative Sims of Tennessee is opposed to the Speaker appointing committees, and if he has his way about it there will be a demonstration over this matter at the coming session.

Representative Albert Sidney Burleson, a Texas Democrat, who is hopeful of landing in the chairmanship of the House Committee on Appropriations, said to-day that it was the duty of his party to pass a tariff revision bill. Mr. Burleson, who voted for a protective rate on hides when the Payne bill was under consideration in the House, said:

"The Sixty-second Congress must revise the Payne-Aldrich law. The vote of the country Tuesday was a command from the people to the next Congress to make the revision along honest lines, and we cannot shirk the responsibility. There need be no unsettling of business, for we can revise the tariff schedule by schedule. The best opinion inclined to the view that this is the safest and most satisfactory course from a business standpoint to reform the tariff, and it has the endorsement not only of leading Democrats but President Taft and former President Roosevelt have gone on record as favoring such a plan."

Democratic members are looking forward with dread to the small army of office-seekers that will invade Washington in December, 1911, in search of jobs that go with control of the lower branch of Congress. The Democrats have been out in the cold for sixteen years and Representatives-elect are already deluged with applications, according to information received here. The Democrats will have about 450 jobs to fill when they come into control of the House. These places pay salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$5,000 a year. The payroll amounts in the aggregate to about \$500,000 a year.

BROKER FINED FOR TIPPING.

R. P. Thompson Tried to Pay Equitable Clerks for Inside Information.

R. Percy Thompson, a bond and insurance broker at 98 Broadway, paid a fine of \$100 in Special Sessions yesterday for violating the anti-tipping law. The complainant, Gerald F. Brophy, in charge of the bureau of revivals of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, alleged that Thompson gave gratuities to Benjamin Holzman and Robert Barnett, employees of the society, for confidential information about lapse policies that Thompson wished to buy.

Under Brophy's instructions the clerks took the money, \$100 in all, and gave Thompson the names and addresses of the assured whose policies had lapsed.

George Gordon Battle, who defended Thompson, maintained that no offence had been committed, because of the privacy of Brophy and because of the fact that the society sustained no damage. The Court took the view that it was not necessary to prove actual damage, the gist of the offence being the giving of the gratuity with the intent to influence the action of the employee with relation to the employer's business.

HUGHES FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

President Taft Believes He Is The Man For The Place.

No Longer Much Doubt That Hughes Will Be Named—Fits In With Taft's Plan To Name a Man Who Can Give Twenty Years Service to the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Charles E. Hughes is President Taft's choice for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The President has been inclined toward Associate Justice Hughes from the first, and the longer he has considered the available material the stronger has become his belief that Mr. Hughes is the man for the place. The President is still holding the appointment open, but there is no longer much doubt that Mr. Hughes will be named.

There has been a disposition in some quarters to regard Mr. Hughes as too uncompromising and also a little too progressive in his views for Chief Justice. The first criticism has been voiced by one or two members of the President's Cabinet; the second comes from business men, who apparently had in mind Mr. Hughes' stand for direct primaries and similar legislation. The President has carefully considered both of these so-called objections, but they have not affected the favor with which he regards New York State's former Governor.

The President has satisfied himself that Mr. Hughes is sound on fundamentals, that is on his views of the Constitution, and that consideration is placed before everything else in Mr. Taft's selection of a member of the Supreme bench.

Elihu Root, Associate Justice Edward D. White and Associate Justice Harlan are the most prominent of the other Chief Justiceship possibilities considered by Mr. Taft. All of them were seriously under consideration at one time, but their ages were against them. Associate Justice Harlan is now over 70 and eligible to retire. Senator Root and Associate Justice White are each 65 years old.

The President has made up his mind that he wants a man at the head of the bench who can give fifteen or twenty years of hard service to the country. Mr. Taft desires somebody who can devote his energy to bringing about reforms in civil procedure in the Federal courts. The President has often spoken of his desire for such reforms and has formally recommended that Congress appoint a commission for studying the subject. The President has said:

"Speaking generally the improvement of the administration of justice, civilly and criminally, in the matter of its prompt dispatch and the cheapening of its use for the poor man is the most important question before the American people."

It is understood that this is the President's hope that the new Chief Justice will devote himself to working reforms in equity procedure.

Former Gov. Hughes fits in with Mr. Taft's plan. He is only 54 years old and has twenty-two years before him before he will have reached the eligible retirement age, and his capacity for work is well known. The President will expect his appointee to continue the work of reform even after the present administration is over.

There is another consideration that has caused the President to turn to Associate Justice Hughes. Mr. Taft desires to name a man for the Chief Justiceship whose appointment will not cause a few cigarettes, to the disgust of several principal Americans. One of Lady Johnstone's party, also a smoker of cigarettes, asked a steward if it was against the rules to smoke in the saloon and he said that it was, but that when the ship was practically in port rules of that kind were waived.

Lady Johnstone was met by Mr. Pinchot. To a reporter who asked her about the clipping of Col. Roosevelt she remarked: "Oh, he'll come back; don't worry about that."

PRINCETON'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Rumor That Dr. Stryker of Hamilton Will Succeed Woodrow Wilson.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—It was rumored here to-day that President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College may be called to the presidency of Princeton University, recently vacated by Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson. An old Hamilton man says that Princeton and Hamilton are similar in the conduct of their administrative affairs.

Three Female Legislators Added to the One Who Sat Last Year.

DENVER, Nov. 10.—Four women will sit in the Eighteenth General Assembly of Colorado as a result of Tuesday's election.

They are Alma Lafferty, Louise U. Jones and Louise M. Kernin, all elected to the State House of Representatives in Denver districts on the Democratic ticket, and Agnes Riddle, Republican, representing Adams, Arapahoe and Elbert counties.

In the last General Assembly Mrs. Lafferty was the only woman representative.

EXPRESS STRIKE

NEARLY SETTLED

Men Go Back to Work Monday if Jersey Faction Is Willing.

NO UNION DISCRIMINATION

Employees Accept Companies' Terms Suggested by Mayor and Merchants.

The strike of the expressmen was settled in the Mayor's office yesterday subject to approval by the strikers. The strikers' representatives agreed to the terms offered by the express companies in their letter to Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants Association, published yesterday, and agreed to advise the men to return to work at once.

The strikers decided at midnight after two hours of wrangling at Eldorado Hall, Fifty-second street and Seventh avenue, to accept the companies' terms.

They will go back to work on Monday morning on two conditions. A part of the agreement is that the express companies shall not discriminate against any strikers except for acts of violence. The mass meeting voted that the companies must construe this to mean only acts of violence proved in court. It is thought that the companies will readily agree to this. The other stipulation is that the New Jersey strikers accept the Gaynor agreement. The Jersey men will decide to-day. The chauffeurs and other drivers outside the expressmen are not affected by the settlement.

The companies agree to take back the strikers without discrimination against men who belong to a union, reserving the right to refuse to take back any who have incited or been guilty of acts of violence.

General Organizer Ashton was at the strike headquarters, 781 Eighth avenue, when he received a telephone message from Mayor Gaynor asking him if he could come down to the City Hall without delay with a committee representing the strikers to see if a settlement of the strike could not be reached. Ashton hastily got a representative committee together and accompanied it to the City Hall, where they were closeted with the Mayor for about three hours.

The result of the conference was made known by the giving out of copies of a letter from the companies to Mr. Towne with the terms they offered and of an agreement by the committee to recommend the acceptance of the terms by the strikers.

The letter to Mr. Towne is as follows:

"Dear Sir: We are willing to take back our employees who are on strike whether or not they have joined a union, reserving the right, however, to decline to take back any of them, whether they are members of a union or not, who have committed or incited acts of violence and hostility against us.

"Those of our companies whose employees have raised a question concerning the hours of employment or rate of wages will agree after the men return to work once to take up these questions with their employees, or with committees of them, for the purpose of reaching a settlement which shall be just and satisfactory to both parties, with the understanding that the former hours and rates of wages shall continue in effect until December 1 next and that on that date any changes mutually agreed upon shall then become effective. Yours very truly,

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
W. M. BARNES, President
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
H. E. FOTHER, Vice-President
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY
J. L. SMITH, General Manager
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY
FRANK H. THOMPSON, Director
WELLS FARGO & CO.
F. A. SODEN, Director
NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1910.

This is the agreement signed by the representatives of the strikers.

November 10, 1910.

The undersigned, a committee representing the employees of the express companies, which join in the annexed letter to Mr. Towne, hereby receive the terms of the said letter in settlement of the strike and advise the said employees to resume work thereon at once and end the strike. We proposed the same terms through the Mayor last Friday at his request and adhere to them now at his request.

DANIEL P. O'CONNOR,
Adams Express Company
THOMAS W. TAYLOR,
Adams Express Company
E. J. MARR,
National Express Company
JAMES C. ACKERMAN,
United States Express Company
JAMES W. DONNELLY,
Wells Fargo & Co.

These five men are the chairmen of the strike committee of the employees of the companies named.

The Mayor, when asked how the strike had ended, gave out this statement:

"When I came to New York this morning and was shown the published letter of the express companies to Mr. Towne, president of the Merchants Association, I saw that if boiled down and all irrelevant matter excluded it meant the same as the terms the men agreed to last week on my request. I sent for Mr. Towne and asked him to reduce it to such a short form and see if the companies would not sign it. He did so and they all signed."

"I then got together the committee of the striking employees of the companies and they signed a paper agreeing to the terms."

"Mr. Towne is entitled to great credit for settling the strike. I wish we had a lot more of such men as Mr. Towne and there would be no strikes."

General Organizer Ashton said that he came out of the Mayor's room that

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